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09/734,688	12/13/2000	Haig Krakirian	PDT-7624	6523
23410 7590 06/05/2007 Vista IP Law Group LLP 2040 MAIN STREET, 9TH FLOOR IRVINE, CA 92614			EXAMINER USTARIS, JOSEPH G	
			ART UNIT 2623	PAPER NUMBER
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/734,688

Applicant(s)

KRAKIRIAN, HAIG

Examiner

Joseph G. Ustaris

Art Unit

2623

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 March 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13, 19-23, 30, 56-61 and 90-104 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13, 19-23, 30, 56-61 and 90-104 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 13 December 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Amendment***

1. This action is in response to the amendment dated March 1, 2007 in application 09/734,688.

### ***Claim Objections***

2. Claims 95 and 96 are objected to because of the following informalities: Claims 95 and 96 depends on a canceled claim. The examiner will assume that the applicant intent was to also cancel claims 95 and 96. Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101***

3. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

The USPTO "Interim Guidelines for Examination of Patent Applications for Patent Subject Matter Eligibility" (Official Gazette notice of 22 November 2005), Annex IV, reads as follows:

In contrast, a claimed computer-readable medium encoded with a computer program is a computer element which defines structural and functional interrelationships between the computer program and the rest of the computer which permit the computer program's functionality to be realized, and is thus statutory. See Lowry, 32 F.3d at 1583-84, 32 USPQ2d at 1035.

Claims that recite nothing but the physical characteristics of a form of energy, such as a frequency, voltage, or the strength of a magnetic field, define energy or magnetism, per se, and as such are nonstatutory natural phenomena. O'Reilly, 56 U.S. (15 How.) at 112-14. Moreover, it does not appear that a claim reciting a signal encoded with functional descriptive material falls within any of the categories of patentable subject matter set forth in Sec. 101.

... a signal does not fall within one of the four statutory classes of Sec. 101.

... signal claims are ineligible for patent protection because they do not fall within any of the four statutory classes of Sec. 101.

Claims 56-61, 97, and 98 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter as follows. Claim 56 is drawn to functional descriptive material recorded on a computer program product. Normally, the claim would be statutory. However, the specification, at pages 7 and 8 defines the claimed computer program product as encompassing statutory media such as a "ROM", "hard drive", "optical drive", etc, as well as ***non-statutory*** subject matter such as a "signal", e.g. transmit the software in some form via satellite transmission, telephone link, or Internet.

A "signal" embodying functional descriptive material is neither a process nor a product (i.e., a tangible "thing") and therefore does not fall within one of the four statutory classes of § 101. Rather, "signal" is a form of energy, in the absence of any physical structure or tangible material.

Because the full scope of the claim as properly read in light of the disclosure encompasses non-statutory subject matter, the claim as a whole is non-statutory. The examiner suggests amending the claim to include the disclosed tangible computer readable media, while at the same time excluding the intangible media such as signals, carrier waves, etc. Any amendment to the claim should be commensurate with its corresponding disclosure.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

Art Unit: 2623

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-13, 19-23, 30, 56-61, 91-94, 97, 98, 103 and 104 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ellis (US 20040226042A1) in view of Bruck et al. (US007143428B1) and Matthews, III et al. (US005677708A).

In regard to claim 1, Ellis discloses an interactive television program guide where the viewer may direct a television to simultaneously display a selected television program and a program guide (abstract). The claimed steps of "displaying a first video content having an original size on a display", "converting the first video content to a format wherein the first video content is reduced in size from the original size and displayed on a first portion of the display", "converting data associated with the supplemental information to a format wherein at least one of textual content and graphic content representing at least a portion of the supplemental information is displayed on a second portion of the display separate from the first portion of the display at the same time as the first video content is displayed on the first portion of the display" and "wherein the first video content is reduced in size and displayed on the first portion of the display and the supplemental data is displayed on the second portion of the display in response to at least one command input from a user watching the display" are met by the system shown in Figure 2. "Set-top box 34 can be directed to present program guide display 70 on main display screen 72. Set-top box 34 may re-proportion (i.e., shrink) the amount of screen area used by current program 77 (channel 5) such that main display screen 72 presents both program guide display 70 and current program 77 unobscured

Art Unit: 2623

(not shown). However, if desired, program guide display 70 may also be superimposed on top of a portion of current program 77 as shown in FIG. 6. This allows the viewer to simultaneously view video-on-demand program listings while viewing a television program on main display screen 72" (Paragraph 0054). The user does not control the size of the "first" or "second portion" of the display; therefore the reduced size of the major portion of the display is predetermined. "Program guide information 21 transmitted by main facility 22 to regional television distribution facility 26 may include television program listings data for current programs, future programs, and video-on-demand programs. The program listings data for each program may include (but is not limited to) the title of the program, the channel for the program, a scheduled broadcast time (start-time) and an ending time (or duration). Other typical program data may include ratings, critics ratings, brief text descriptions, genres (sports, movies, children, etc.), actors, etc. Transmitted program information may also include advertising information and pay program data such as pricing information for individual programs including VOD programs and subscription channels, time intervals for ordering programs and channels, telephone numbers for placing orders that cannot be impulse ordered, etc"(Paragraph 0044). "An illustrative remote control 50 is shown in FIG. 5. During normal operation, play key 58 or VOD browse key 51 may be used to toggle the program guide display on and off the main display screen. Channel up and down keys (channel keys) 57 may be used to change the channel to which set-top box 34 is tuned. Up and down cursor keys 54a and 54b may be used to vertically scroll through the available video-on-demand programs on the program guide. Left and right cursor keys

54c and 54d may be used to change the video-on-demand program category. Select key 52 or Buy key 56 may be used to make selections such as when ordering video-on-demand programs by selecting one such program from the available program listings. Numeric keys 60 may be used to directly select a desired program during both normal television viewing or while browsing video-on-demand programs"(Paragraph 0052). The supplemental information is requested by the user via the remote control. Ellis discloses that the supplemental information and the video content are unobscured. Given that the supplemental information and the video content are unobscured, there is no overlap. The supplemental information and the video content occupy separate portions of the screen.

However, Ellis does not explicitly disclose that (1) the predetermined reduce size is defined by a perimeter having a plurality of sides and the second portion of the display occupies two areas of the display, wherein each of the two areas is adjacent to different sides of the perimeter and (2) wherein the first portion is approximately 80%.

(1) Bruck et al. (Bruck) discloses a system that allows the user to concurrently view video programming and supplemental data. Bruck discloses that the predetermined reduce size is defined by a perimeter having a plurality of sides (See Fig. 10, the four sides of 118) and the second portion of the display occupies two areas of the display (See Fig. 10, left side and bottom side of display), wherein each of the two areas is adjacent to different sides of the perimeter (See Fig. 10, left side and bottom side of 118). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system disclosed by Ellis to have the

predetermined reduce size defined by a perimeter having a plurality of sides and the second portion of the display occupies two areas of the display, wherein each of the two areas is adjacent to different sides of the perimeter, as taught by Bruck, in order to provide an efficient means for the user to simultaneous view a video program and supplemental data.

(2) Matthews, III et al. (Matthews) discloses a system that displays supplemental data and video programming on the display. Matthews discloses that the images are displayed at approximately 80% (See col. 3 lines 1-10). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system disclosed by Ellis to reduce the first portion to approximately 80%, as taught by Matthews, in order to provide the most reliable presentation of images on the display.

In regard to claims 19, 30, and 56, see claim 1. The claimed limitations of a processor and memory are inherent to the reference.

In regard to claims 2, 20, and 57, Ellis discloses the claimed limitation "the first video content is a television program which has been broadcasted and received by a television (Paragraph 0037) and one of the two areas of the display shows program information received by the television and relating to the television program (See Bruck Fig. 10, 124 and 126)".

In regard to claims 3-6, 21-23, and 58-61, Ellis discloses that the supplemental information is selectively converted based on user selections, where the supplemental information (such as channel and broadcast times) relates to television/video programs. "Program guide information 21 transmitted by main facility 22 to regional television



distribution facility 26 may include television program listings data for current programs, future programs, and video-on-demand programs. The program listings data for each program may include (but is not limited to) the title of the program, the channel for the program, a scheduled broadcast time (start-time) and an ending time (or duration). Other typical program data may include ratings, critics ratings, brief text descriptions, genres (sports, movies, children, etc.), actors, etc. Transmitted program information may also include advertising information and pay program data such as pricing information for individual programs including VOD programs and subscription channels, time intervals for ordering programs and channels, telephone numbers for placing orders that cannot be impulse ordered, etc" (Paragraph 0044).

In regard to claim 7, Ellis discloses the selective conversion of specific portions of the supplemental information relating to program information corresponding to one of the plurality of video programs in response to signals output from a user input device (see Claims 3-6). "An illustrative remote control 50 is shown in FIG. 5. During normal operation, play key 58 or VOD browse key 51 may be used to toggle the program guide display on and off the main display screen. Channel up and down keys (channel keys) 57 may be used to change the channel to which set-top box 34 is tuned. Up and down cursor keys 54a and 54b may be used to vertically scroll through the available video-on-demand programs on the program guide. Left and right cursor keys 54c and 54d may be used to change the video-on-demand program category. Select key 52 or Buy key 56 may be used to make selections such as when ordering video-on-demand programs by selecting one such program from the available program listings. Numeric keys 60

Art Unit: 2623

may be used to directly select a desired program during both normal television viewing or while browsing video-on-demand programs. While the program guide display is active, info key 53 may be used to invoke a detailed information screen to obtain more information about a particular video-on-demand program. The detailed information screen may contain an on-screen button that may be used to request a particular video-on-demand program. Buy key 56 and/or OK key 55 may be used to activate the on-screen button and thereby order the video-on-demand program displayed on the detailed information screen. Exit to TV key 59 may be used to exit the program guide display and return to normal television viewing mode. Various other keys (not shown) may be used for functions such as controlling power, videocassette recorder (VCR) functions, volume control, etc. The keys for remote control 50 of FIG. 5 represent just one illustrative example of a suitable remote control arrangement. Any other suitable remote control key arrangement may be used if desired" (Paragraphs 0052-0053).

In regard to claim 8, Ellis discloses program guide information data that includes information about channels on different channels and time slots. "Program guide information 21 transmitted by main facility 22 to regional television distribution facility 26 may include television program listings data for current programs, future programs, and video-on-demand programs. The program listings data for each program may include (but is not limited to) the title of the program, the channel for the program, a scheduled broadcast time (start-time) and an ending time (or duration). Other typical program data may include ratings, critics ratings, brief text descriptions, genres (sports, movies, children, etc.), actors, etc. Transmitted program information may also include

advertising information and pay program data such as pricing information for individual programs including VOD programs and subscription channels, time intervals for ordering programs and channels, telephone numbers for placing orders that cannot be impulse ordered, etc" (Paragraph 0044).

In regard to claims 9-11, the disclosed program guide information data and advertisements are messages that are intended to be conveyed to the user. The info key may be used to selectively convert the specific portion of the supplemental information (Paragraph 0044).

In regard to claim 12, Ellis discloses video content is represented by data from a server via a connection to the server. "In the arrangement shown in FIG. 2, a video server. 29 may be included in distribution facility 26, which may contain a database 31 (FIG. 3) of video-on-demand programs for supplying those programs to viewers. Video server 29 (FIG. 3) may be comprised of any suitable digital, analog, or mixed digital and analog storage and retrieval system 33 that can provide viewer television equipment 30 with a video signal of a requested program. Such systems may include (but are not limited to) video cassette recorder (VCR) systems, digital versatile disc systems (DVD), laser disc systems, optical disc systems, magnetic tape and disc systems, and magneto-optical systems (such as a read/write digital disc systems), etc" (Paragraph 0038).

In regard to claim 13, the Ellis reference discloses a method of adjusting the size of video programming information as well as supplemental information in a program

Art Unit: 2623

guide display where the video content displayed is retrieved on demand from a server.

The reference fails to disclose the use of Internet.

However, the examiner gives OFFICIAL NOTICE that it is notoriously well known to use the Internet to provide far-reaching communications across interconnected networks, between computers with diverse hardware architectures and various operating systems. Consequently, it would have been clearly obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement Ellis in view of Bruck and Matthews with the use of Internet for the stated advantage.

In regard to claims, 91, 93, and 97, Ellis discloses that the program information may also include advertising information (See Paragraph 0044).

In regard to claims 92, 94, and 98, Ellis discloses receiving a user command to display message information (See Paragraphs 0052-0053).

In regards to claims 103 and 104, the other of the two area of the display shows a browse indicator (See Ellis Fig. 6a, navigational arrowheads).

Claim 90 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ellis (US 20040226042A1) in view of Bruck et al. (US007143428B1) and Matthews, III et al. (US005677708A) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Knudson et al. (US006536041B1).

Ellis in view of Bruck and Matthews does not explicitly disclose that the aspect ratio of the original size is maintained in the predetermined reduce size.

Knudson et al. (Knudson) discloses a system that allows the user to concurrently view video programming and supplemental data. Knudson discloses that the aspect ratio is maintained in the predetermined reduce size (See col. 14 lines 59-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system disclosed by Ellis in view of Bruck and Matthews to maintain the aspect ratio in the predetermined reduce size, as taught by Knudson, in order to preserve the original format of the television program.

Claims 99-102 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ellis (US 20040226042A1) in view of Bruck et al. (US007143428B1) and Knudson et al. (US006536041B1).

In regard to claim 99, Ellis discloses an interactive television program guide where the viewer may direct a television to simultaneously display a selected television program and a program guide (abstract). The claimed steps of "displaying a first video content having an original size on a display", "converting the first video content to a format wherein the first video content is reduced in size from the original size and displayed on a first portion of the display", "converting data associated with the supplemental information to a format wherein at least one of textual content and graphic content representing at least a portion of the supplemental information is displayed on a second portion of the display separate from the first portion of the display at the same time as the first video content is displayed on the first portion of the display" and "wherein the first video content is reduced in size and displayed on the first portion of

Art Unit: 2623

the display and the supplemental data is displayed on the second portion of the display in response to at least one command input from a user watching the display" are met by the system shown in Figure 2. "Set-top box 34 can be directed to present program guide display 70 on main display screen 72. Set-top box 34 may re-proportion (i.e., shrink) the amount of screen area used by current program 77 (channel 5) such that main display screen 72 presents both program guide display 70 and current program 77 unobscured (not shown). However, if desired, program guide display 70 may also be superimposed on top of a portion of current program 77 as shown in FIG. 6. This allows the viewer to simultaneously view video-on-demand program listings while viewing a television program on main display screen 72" (Paragraph 0054). The user does not control the size of the "first" or "second portion" of the display; therefore the reduced size of the major portion of the display is predetermined. "Program guide information 21 transmitted by main facility 22 to regional television distribution facility 26 may include television program listings data for current programs, future programs, and video-on-demand programs. The program listings data for each program may include (but is not limited to) the title of the program, the channel for the program, a scheduled broadcast time (start-time) and an ending time (or duration). Other typical program data may include ratings, critics ratings, brief text descriptions, genres (sports, movies, children, etc.), actors, etc. Transmitted program information may also include advertising information and pay program data such as pricing information for individual programs including VOD programs and subscription channels, time intervals for ordering programs and channels, telephone numbers for placing orders that cannot be impulse

ordered, etc"(Paragraph 0044). "An illustrative remote control 50 is shown in FIG. 5. During normal operation, play key 58 or VOD browse key 51 may be used to toggle the program guide display on and off the main display screen. Channel up and down keys (channel keys) 57 may be used to change the channel to which set-top box 34 is tuned. Up and down cursor keys 54a and 54b may be used to vertically scroll through the available video-on-demand programs on the program guide. Left and right cursor keys 54c and 54d may be used to change the video-on-demand program category. Select key 52 or Buy key 56 may be used to make selections such as when ordering video-on-demand programs by selecting one such program from the available program listings. Numeric keys 60 may be used to directly select a desired program during both normal television viewing or while browsing video-on-demand programs"(Paragraph 0052). The supplemental information is requested by the user via the remote control. Ellis discloses that the supplemental information and the video content are unobscured. Given that the supplemental information and the video content are unobscured, there is no overlap. The supplemental information and the video content occupy separate portions of the screen.

However, Ellis does not explicitly disclose that (1) the predetermined reduce size is defined by a perimeter and the second portion of the display occupies two areas of the display, wherein each of the two areas is adjacent to different sides of the perimeter and (2) maintaining the aspect ratio of the first video content.

(1) Bruck et al. (Bruck) discloses a system that allows the user to concurrently view video programming and supplemental data. Bruck discloses that the

predetermined reduce size is defined by a perimeter having a plurality of sides (See Fig. 10, the four sides of 118) and the second portion of the display occupies two areas of the display (See Fig. 10, left side and bottom side of display), wherein each of the two areas is adjacent to different sides of the perimeter (See Fig. 10, left side and bottom side of 118). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system disclosed by Ellis to have the predetermined reduce size defined by a perimeter having a plurality of sides and the second portion of the display occupies two areas of the display, wherein each of the two areas is adjacent to different sides of the perimeter, as taught by Bruck, in order to provide an efficient means for the user to simultaneous view a video program and supplemental data.

(2) Knudson et al. (Knudson) discloses a system that allows the user to concurrently view video programming and supplemental data. Knudson discloses that the aspect ration is maintained for the first video content (See col. 14 lines 59-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system disclosed by Ellis in view of Bruck and Matthews to maintain the aspect ratio of the first video content, as taught by Knudson, in order to preserve the original format of the television program.

Regarding claim 100, wherein one of the two areas of the display shows channel (e.g. network service provider) and broadcast information (e.g. Dr. Katz 9:30 AM) about the program shown on the first portion of the display (See Bruck Figs. 8 and 10; col. 8



lines 21-24), and the other of the two area of the display shows a browse indicator (See Ellis Fig. 6a, navigational arrowheads).

Regarding claim 101, wherein one of the two areas of the display shows advertising information and broadcast information (e.g. Dr. Katz 9:30 AM) about the program shown on the first portion of the display (See Bruck Figs. 9 and 10; col. 8 lines 21-24), and the other of the two area of the display shows a browse indicator (See Ellis Fig. 6a, navigational arrowheads).

Regarding claim 102, wherein the two areas of the display occupy two full sides of the display (See Bruck Fig. 10).

### ***Response to Arguments***

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-13, 19-23, 30, 56-61, 90-94, 97, and 98 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Conclusion***

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joseph G. Ustaris whose telephone number is 571-272-7383. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30-5 PM; Alternate Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christopher S. Kelley can be reached on 571-272-7331. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Art Unit: 2623

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'JGU'.

JGU

May 25, 2007

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Scott E. Beliveau'.

SCOTT E. BELIVEAU  
PRIMARY PATENT EXAMINER